

Language Features Used to Describe Major Character in Short Stories

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ABSTRACT:

Language Features are the important aspect in a text. This is part of the student's knowledge. If the students familiar with the language features, they can understand the major characters in the texts easily. The purpose of this study is to analyze the language features that used to describe major characters in short stories. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The research objects were taken at six Indonesian short stories and six English short stories. The research procedure classifies all objects based on language features of research instruments. The results of this study are there are two characters of major character in the short stories, protagonist and antagonist. In Indonesian short stories there are two short stories that have antagonist characters and four short stories have protagonist characters. And all of the short stories only have one major character. But in English short stories, four of the short stories have two major characters and two short stories only have one major character.

Keywords: Language Features, Short Stories, Characters, Major Characters

ABSTRAK:

Ciri-ciri kebahasaan merupakan aspek yang penting dalam sebuah teks. Ini merupakan bagian dari ilmu pengetahuan yang dimiliki siswa. Jika siswa mengenal ciri-ciri kebahasaan, mereka bisa memahami tokoh utama dalam cerita pendek. Tujuan dari tesis ini adalah untuk menganalisis ciri kebahasaan yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan tokoh utama dalam cerita-cerita pendek. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian diambil dari enam cerita pendek Indonesia dan enam cerita pendek Inggris. Prosedur penelitian adalah dengan mengklasifikasikan semua objek berdasarkan ciri kebahasaan dalam instrument penelitian. Hasil penelitian ini adalah: Ada dua karakter tokoh utama yaitu protagonis dan antagonis. Pada cerita pendek Indonesia, ada dua cerita pendek yang memiliki karakter antagonis dan empat cerita pendek yang mempunyai karakter protagonis, dan semua cerita pendek hanya memiliki satu tokoh utama. Tetapi pada cerita pendek Inggris, ada empat cerita yang mempunyai dua tokoh utama dan dua cerita yang mempunyai satu tokoh utama.

Key Words : Language Features, Short Stories, Characters, Major Characters

INTRODUCTION

Short story is a brief, imaginative narrative, unfolding a single predominating incident and a single chief character; it contains a plot, the details of which are so compressed, and the whole treatment so organized, as to produce a single impression. (Esenwein, 1909: 51). The

short story is a literary genre. It is usually fictional narrative prose, as well as another form of fictional stories, short story is also established by intrinsic elements such as ; theme, character, setting, plot, stylistic, and point of view. The related issues on analysing short stories have been discussed in some graduating papers and journals. As seen in Adera (2012), in his

thesis Adera stylistically analyses four of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories: Three Sundays in a Week, The Black Cat, A Tale of Jerusalem, and Shadow. He uses Foregrounding as a theoretical framework for his analysis.

The second study was conducted by Adane (2012), Adane says due to time constraint the analysis focuses only on three selected chapters that are considered to be stylistically representative in the novel. The novel has a total of sixteen chapters. Adane takes lexical categories and figures of speech as theoretical framework for his analysis.

The third study was conducted by Segara (2013), Segara found that the students did not use one or more features in their narrative text and the students applied and ignored when writing narrative text and factors that made students ignored features of narrative text.

The fourth study was conducted by Buechner (2015), She explore writing to evaluate the nature of creativity in the English field, explaining certain techniques that writers must learn, identifying struggles they must overcome, and including tips from editors on publishing fiction.

The last study was conducted by Alemu (2015), He found that very limited number of theses dealing with stylistic

1. What language features did the authors used to describe the major characters in Indonesian short stories?
2. What language features did the authors used to describe the major characters in English short stories?
3. How are the major characters characterized in Indonesian and English short stories?

analysis of short stories and none of them deals with any of O Henry's works. Since the research is theoretical, analytical and descriptive in nature, close reading and text based analysis are applied in the analysis of the short stories.

The finding from Adera (2012) same with Adane (2012) and Alemu (2015). Adera analyse the stylistic in four short story but Alemu just one short story. Adane analyses stylistic only focuses on three selected chapter in a novel. Unlike finding from Segara (2013) and Buechner (2015) just analyse the narrative text features and Buechner just analyse the writing analysis in short story.

The above studies are important in order to know about the language features However; none of those studies above focus on language features in major characters in short stories. Therefore, the researcher choose short stories for children, especially folktales and legends because, first, beside it is a part of English material in Junior High School, the short stories like folktales and legends needed to be introduce to the learners for enriching and showing differences genres and text types. Second, by showing different genre or text such as folktales and legends, it may also influence specific characters to the learners. "From the background above, the research formulated problems. Of the research follow:

METHOD

This research is Qualitative study that uses descriptive content analysis since data is in the form of text. Maxwell (1996) argues that qualitative study focuses on certain events or people emphasizing not on numbers, but more on words.

Data Source

The source of the data in this study is gathered from some short stories. The writer uses twelve short stories as main data. The data are taken from the text books and internet that are relevant and support the data of this research. The short stories consist of six folktales from Indonesian short stories and six folktales from English short stories. The short stories are taken from eight text books. In one text books have four until five folktales and legend. Some of them are fable, but researcher just takes the short story of fairy tales or legends. The short stories are The legend of Kemaro island, Malin Kundang, The Crying Stone, Timun Emas, Wa Lancar and The Legend of Rawa Pening. The English short stories are Beauty and the Beast, The Golden Star Fruit Tree, The Woodman and His Children (Henzel and Gretel), Mangita and Larina, The Empty Pot, and The Prince and his Best Friends.

This instrument was adapted from Leech and Short (1992). According to the model of analysis used by Leech and Short, and can choose one or a few issues to focus on in an analysis of their four categories of linguistic analysis. The researcher has chosen to focus on one, namely lexical categories.

Table of language feature's instruments

Language Features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs

Adapted from Leech and Short (1992)

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chosen to focus on one, namely lexical categories.

Method of Data Analysis

In this study, the writer use content analysis. Content analysis is applied to the analysis of data in documents and refers to the systematic description, description of the contents of documents. Four common uses for content analysis are:

1. To describe the relative frequency and importance of certain topics
2. To evaluate bias, prejudice or propaganda in pint materials.
3. To assess the level of difficulty in reading materials, and
4. To analyse types of errors in students' work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language features used by authors to describe major characters in Indonesian short stories

1. Timun Emas

The language features can see from the following table:

Table 1. Timun Emas short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
The Island	Lived	Ferocious	Long time ago
Java	Married	Powerful	Later
Indonesia	Had	Fresh	Again
A couple of farmer	Prayed	Pregnant	Quickly
Children	Called	Beautiful	Easily
monster	Give	Happy	Behind
Buto Ijo	Granted	Healthy	Soon
Condition	Grown up	Smart	Finally
Meat of human being	Sacrifice	Diligent	Instant
Months	Eating	Fast	
The wife	Agreed	Far	
Baby	Gave	Angry	
Girl	Named	Sharp	
Timun Emas	Came	Exhausted	
A teenager	Frightened	Dense	
House	Hide	Busy	
A child	Told	Hard	
Parents	Asked		
Something	Postpone		
Bamboo	Promise		
Seedles	Said		
Seeds of cucumber	Prepared		
Dressing	Take		
Salt	Chase		
Things	Ran		
Weapons	Catch		
Prey	Spread		
Nose	Scared		
Vines of cucumber	Arrived		
Cucumbers	Realized		
Steps	Left		
Bamboo trees	Knew		
A lake	Turned		
The land	Grabbed		
Ocean	Started		
God	Found took		
Home	Break		
	Threw		
	Overcome		
	Continued		
	Caught		
	Threw		
	Stood		
	Drowned		
	Died		
	Thankful		

From the table above, researcher analyze that verbs are the greatest number of language features. The choice of verbs contributes clearly to the depiction of characters as heroes or villains, and it appears that there is association between “positive” verbs and “good” characters. The second numbers of the language features are nouns, in this short story, noun consist of proper nouns such as, *Timun Emas*, *Buto Ijo* and *Indonesia*. Common nouns such as, *the island*, *children*, *monster*, *ocean*, etc. Collective nouns such as, *a couple of farmer*, *meats of*

human being, seeds of cucumber, and vines of cucumber. Material nouns such as, *bamboo, seeds,* etc The third numbers of language features are adjectives. The adjectives used in describing a character are very important. The type of adjectives consists of physical appearance such as, *beautiful and pregnant.* And personality adjectives such as, *ferocious, powerful, smart, dilligent,* etc The last numbers of language features are adverbs. The researcher analyze that the types of adverbs that used in this short story are adverb of manner such as, *quickly, easily* and *finally.* Adverb of time such as, *long time ago, later, and behind,* and adverb of frequency such as, *again* and *soon.*

2. Malin Kundang

Malin Kundang is a popular legend from West Sumatera, Indonesia. In this short story, the language features can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 2. Malin Kundang short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Mother	Lived	Young	Once upon a time
Son	Hanged	Difficult	Namely
Malin Kundang	Given	Nature	Daily
Something	Took	Enough	Normaly
Woods	Sold	Poor	One day
The forest	Buy	Better	Soon
Food	Fulfill	Luck	Near
Need	Ate	Good	Now
Clothes	Wore	Diligent	Always
Permission	Asked	Fast	
Dear	Work	Rich	
God	Want	Big	
Ship	Change	Beautiful	
Employee	Let	Bad	
Man	Go	Sad	
Merchant	Get	Short	
Daughter	Come back	Dark	
Mother land	Said	Normal	
The harbor	Answered		
West Sumatera	Went		
Everybody	Motivated		
The dweller	Made		
Wife	Increased		
Village	Interested		
Clothes	Marry		
The justest king	Agreed		
The sky	Invited		
The thunder	See		
Light	Anchored		
Thundering	Heard		
Condition	Told		
Everything	Shouted		
Stone	Found		
	Welcome		
	Ashamed		
	Saw		
	Remember		
	Believe		

	Unbelieve Forgive Felt Became Rumbled Sound		
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From the table above verb is the greatest number of language features, the researcher analyze that verbs in the text can show the characters, it can see from the verbs such as, *ashamed, saw, go have no*. The second numbers of language features is nouns. In this text noun consist of proper noun suc as, *Malin Kundang*. The common noun such as, *the merchant, ship, daughter*. The last is material noun such as, *stone*. The third number of language features is adjectives. The adjectives use physical appearance such as, *young*. The personality adjective such as, *diligent*. The fourth number of language features is adverbs. Adverb which is used in this text are adverb of manner such as, *daily, normally*. Adverb of place such as, *near*. Adverb of time such as, *soon*. And adverb of frequency such as, *always*

3. The Legend of Kemaro Island

The Legend of Kemaro Island is a popular legend from South Sumatera. From the short story, the language features can be seen from the table as follows:

Table 3. The Legend of Kemaro Island short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
A kingdom	Fell	Beautiful	A long time ago
South Sumatera	Propose	Single	One day
The king	Wanted	Young	Here
Daughter	Marry	Rich	Then
Siti fatimah	Arrived	Beauty	Often
Man	Came	Richer	Really
Courage	Planned	Patience	Finally
A ship	Meet	Spirit	Secretly
China	Stay	Hard	After a while
The captain	Remember	Big	Top
Tan bun ann	Share	Rotten	Later
A prince	Give	Angry	Immediately
Business	Said	Power	The bottom
Merchant	Admired	Impatient	Again
Months	Tried	Grave	Always
The palace	Find	Bigger	Never
King's permission	Asked	High	
Half of profit	Knew		
Majesty	Made		
The people	Worked		
Information	Approached		
Son in law	Talked		
Love	Filled		
Thing	Wrote		
Nine big jars	Told		
Gold	Agreed		
A letter	Sent		
The parents	Cover		

The thieves	Looked for		
Vegetables	Surprised		
The pier	Opened		
Musi river	Saw		
Stone	Looked		
Mistake	Search		
Guards	Threw		
Message	Smashed		
A pile of soil	Found		
An island	Jumped		
The water	Collect		
	Waited for		
	Became		
	Drowned		

From the table above, the greatest number of language features is verbs. In this short story, there are two characters. The first character is Siti Fatimah. The verbs can be show the character of Siti Fatimah such as, *admired, work, fell, saw, waited for, wanted, jump and helped*. The second character of this short story is Tan Bun Ann. The character of Tan Bun Ann can be seeing from the verbs as follow; *cam, meet, ask, and propose*. The second number of language features is nouns. The types of nouns which use in this text such as, Proper noun, common noun, collective noun and material noun. Proper nouns such as, *Tan Bun Ann, Siti Fatimah*. Common noun in such as, *the king, daughter, man*. Collective nouns such as, *half of your profit, a pile of soil*. The third number of language features is adjectives. Like the verbs and nouns, adjective is larger than adverb although it is only more one point. The adjectives that used by the author are physical appearance, personality and comparative adjective. The physical appearance such as, *beautiful, single, young and beauty*. The personality adjective that use in this short story such as, *patience, spirit, angry, power and grave*. The comparative adjective such as, *richer and bigger*. The last number of language features in this short story is adverbs. Adverbs that use in this story are adverb of manner, such as, *really, finally, secretly and immediately*. The next is adverb of place such as, *here, top and bottom*. Adverb of time can be see in the sentence such as, *A long time ago, One day and. Later*. Adverb of frequency such as, *often and never*

4 The Crying Stone.

The Crying Stone is a famous short stories from Kalimantan, Indonesia. From the text of short story above the language features can be following from the table below:

Table 4. The Crying Stone short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Widow	Lived	Poor	Once upon a time
Village	Helped	Old	Never
Daughter	Want	Small	One day
Mother	Know	Beautiful	Finally
Problem	Put	Lazy	Behind
Make up	Wear	Arrogant	On the way
Clothes	Look	Best	Again
The market	Buy	Rich	Always
Food	Refused	Sad	Everytime
Everybody	Accompany	Beauty	Anymore

Girl	Agreed	Curious	Suddenly
Woman	Go	Simple	Slowly
Dress	Walk	Sad	Already
Servant	Said	Ashamed	Too
People	Admired	Panic	Late
The pain	Asked		Now
God	Answered		Down
Girl's leg	Hear		
Stone	Understand		
The process	Met		
The upper parts of girl's body	Hold		
Body	Prayed		
	Punish		
	Turns		
	Continues panic		
	Forgive		
	Cried		
	Becomes		
	See		
	call		

From the table above, the greatest number of language features is verbs. The first major character in this short story is a poor widow (a mother). It can be seen from the verbs such as, *hear, say, understand, hold, prayed, punish*. The second major character is a daughter. It can be seen from the verbs such as, *helped, want, know, said, asked*. The second number of language features is nouns. The first kind of nouns in this short story is common nouns, such as, *widow, village, and daughter*. The second noun is collective noun such as, *the upper part of the girl's body*. The third noun is material nouns such as, *dress, stone*. The third number of language features is adverbs. There are four types of adverb which use in this text; the first is adverb of manner, such as *suddenly, finally*. The second is adverb of place, such as, *behind*. The third is adverb of time such as, *Once upon a time, now*. The last adverb is adverb of frequency such as, *again*. The fourth number of language features is adjectives. The adjectives use personality and physical adjectives. The examples of personality adjective such as, *lazy, arrogant, ashamed, panic*. The example of physical appearance such as, *poor, old, small, rich, beautiful*.

5. Wa Lancar

Wa Lancar is a story from North Sumatera. The Language Features in this short story can be seen from the table as follow:

Table 5. Wa Lancar short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Wa Lancar	Studied	Poor	Always
Man	Have	Young	Fortunately
Money	Go	Diligent	Several years
Preacher	Met	Hard	Later
Rice field	Willing	Enough	Again
Students	Teach	Hungry	Afterwards
A piece of advice	Return	Satisfied	Immediately
First preacher	Asked	Poor	Mysteriously
Second preacher	Help	Jealous	Next
Third preacher	Agreed	Angry	Apparently

A stone	Taught	Tired	Following morning
A knife	Left	Delicious	Lucky
Kids	Thought	Hungry	Suddenly
Jealous Preacher	Gave	Black	Soon
Palace	Eat	Lucky	
King	Wait	Deep	
Lesson	Wanted	Bad	
Man	Leave	True	
Daughter	advised		
Wedding receptionist	Rest		
Guest	Pay		
Hill	Get		
Foods	Grind		
Preacher's advice	Thankful		
Stone	Suffered		
The hill	Passed		
Soldiers	Made		
Hole	Told		
Bed	Remembered		
Centipede	Fell		
Wife	Died		
Things	Took		
Father	Bought		
Word	Arrived		
Everything	Sleep		
Mistakes	finished		
	Killed		
	Woke		
	Surprise		
	Confessed		
	Punished		

From the table above, the greatest number of language features is verbs. The character in this short story can we see from the verbs such as, *wanted, help, say, told, confessed*. The second number of language features is nouns. From the text, nouns consist of proper noun such as, *Wa Lancar*. Common noun such as, *the preacher*. Collective noun such as, *a piece of advice*. And material nouns such as, *stone, knife*. The third number of language features is adjectives. The adjectives consist of physical appearance such as, *young*. And personality adjectives such as *diligent*. The last number of language features is adverb. Adverb in this short story use adverb of manner such as, *Fortunately*, Adverb of place such as *next*. Adverb of time such as *Later*. And adverb of frequency such as, *in the following morning*.

6. The Legend of Rawa Pening

The Legend of Rawa Pening is a famous story from Central Java. The language feature of The Legend of Rawa Pening short story can be seeing in the table as follow;

Table 6. The Legend of Rawa Pening short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Boy	Knocked	Little	Once upon a time
Village	Asked	Poor	Finally
Door	Cared	Hungry	Mockingly
Food	Help	Weak	Easily
Nobody	Gave	Generous	Suddenly
Woman	Wanted	Old	Now

Shelter	Leave	Big	
Meal	Pounding	Wooden	
Lesung	Reminded	Happy	
Mortar	Remember	Closer	
Rice	Save	Luck	
Flood	Thanked	Huge	
A boat	Continued		
Journey	Passing		
People	Saw		
The field	Gathering		
A stick	Came		
The ground	Stuck		
Everybody	Challenged		
The crowd	Pull		
The hole	Tried		
Water	Succeeded		
Lake	Laughed		
Rawa pening lake	Stepped		
Salatiga	Dumbfounded		
Central	Spouted		
Java	Stop		
Indonesia	Flooded		
	Saved		
	Told		
	Picked		
	Became		

From the table above, the greatest number of language features are verbs, the character of this short story can be seen from verbs as follows, *knocked, asked, cared, helped*. The second number of language features are nouns, in this short story nouns consist of proper nouns such as, *Lesung, Rawa Pening*. Common nouns such as, *People*. Materials nouns such as, *stick*. The third number of language features is adjectives. Adjectives which are used in this short story are personality adjectives such as, *hungry, weak, generous*. The physical appearance such as, *little*. and comparative adjectives such as, *closer*. The fourth number of language features is adverbs, Adverbs in this short story such as, adverb of manner. For example, *mockingly, easily*. Adverb of time such as, *once upon a time, now*.

Language features used by authors to describe the major characters in English short stories

1. Mangita and Larina

Mangita and Larina is a fairy tale from the Philippines. The language features of this story can be seen from the table as follows:

Table 7. Mangita and Larina short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
The banks of the Laguna the Bai	Lived	Poor	Many years ago
Fisherman	Died	Beautiful	Night
Wife	Named	Black	Never
Daughters	Had	Dark	Cruelly
Mangita	Helped	Good	One day
Larina	Mend	Bright	Mockingly
Hair	Make	Little	Afterwards
Girl	Smile	Fair	Down

Loved	Spent	Long	There
Kindness	Combing	Golden	Now
Father	Catching	Proud	Everywhere
The nets	Stick	Different	Too
The torches	Go	Pretty	Finally
Fish	See	Clear	Soon
Nipa house	Laugh	Poor	Again
A ray of sunshine	Struggling	Jealous	Suddenly
Sister	Thought	Old	Now
The day	Came	Cruel	The bottom
A pin	Begged	Alone	This day
Butterflies	Put	Enough	
The lake	Mending	Worse	
Water	Saw	Kind	
The people	Spoke	Weak	
Woman	Pushed	Alone	
Rice	Fell	Weaker	
Bowl	Injured	Empty	
The doorway	Sprang		
Head	Washed		
Blood	Filled		
The jar	Thanked		
Kitchen	Promised		
A word	Forget		
Treatment of a stranger	Spoke		
The big city	Care		
The river	Mocked		
Food	Took		
Sickness	Task		
The world	Hate		
Shells	Sell		
A bag of seeds	Attacked		
Signs	Carved		
The bag	Earned		
A seed	Buy		
Mangita's moan of pain	Though		
Girl's cries	Try		
The point of death	Swept		
The visitor	Asked		
The house	Nurse		
The room	Ease		
A blinding light	Grew		
Place	Opened		
Fairy	Came		
Arms	Gave		
Hearts	Showed		
Island home	Thanks		
Evil	Returned		
Hands	Watched		
A number of elves	Hid		
Peace	Paid		
Happiness	Wished		
A greent plant	Bent		
The pasig	Searched		
wickedness	Stood		
	Holding		
	Pointed		
	Sit		

	Clapped Appeared Carried Struggling Combs Becomes Floats Know punished		
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The largest number of language features is verbs. From the verbs in the text we can see the character as follow, *sprang, help, washed, saw, spoke, pushed*. The second number of language features is nouns. Types of nouns in this text are proper noun such as, *Mangita* and *Larina*. The common nouns such as, *fisherman, wife*. The collective nouns such as, *a bag of seeds, the point of death*. The abstract noun such as, *kindness*. And material noun such as, *rice, seed*. The third number of language features is adjectives. Adjectives in the text consist of personality adjectives such as, *cruel, Kind*, Physical appearance such as, *black, dark*. And the comparative adjectives such as, *worse and worse*. The fourth number of language features is adverbs. Adverbs in this text are adverb of manner such as, *cruelly, mockingly, finally, suddenly*. Adverb of place such as, *down, there, the bottom, everywhere*. Adverb of time such as, *now*. And adverbs of frequency such as, *never*.

2 The Golden Star Fruit Tree

The Golden Star Fruit Tree is a famous story from Vietnam. The language features of this story can be seeing from the table below:

Table 8. The Golden Star Fruit Tree short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Man	Died	Rich	A long time ago
Vietnam	Divided	Old	In front of
Sons	Took	Different	There
Attitudes	Gave	Greedy	Unfortunately
Older brother	Made	Kind	One day
Younger brother	Selling	Big	Surprisingly
Father's wealth	Came	Afraid	Too
Parts	Ate	Starve	Happily
Everything	Know	Long	Finally
A smal piece of land	Dared	Poor	Now
Star fruit tree	Approach	Happy	Gladly
The tree	Begged	Same	Soon
Raven	Replied	Longer	On the way
All the ripe fruit	Need	Heavy	Down
The market	Have	Straight	
Family	Bring	Fast	
Bag	Fill		
A place full of gold	Told		
Raven's back	Climbed		
House	Flew		
Wife	Invited		
Younger brother's house	Refused		
Wealth	Decided		
The truth	Got		
	Surprised		

Fortune Plea Pockets The sea	See Asked Tell Offered Trade Accepted Moved Expected Became Hang Swayed Sank		
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From the table above, the researcher analyze that the greatest numbers of language features are verbs. The characters of this short story can be see from verb as follow; *took, gave, filled, brought, tell*. The second number of language features is nouns. Nouns in this short story consist of proper noun such as, *Vietnam, raven*. The next noun is common coun such as *sons, brother*. The third noun is collective noun such as *a small piece of land, a place full of gold*. The last noun is material noun such as, *gold*. The third number of language features is adjectives. Adjectives in this short story consist of phisical appearance such as, *big, rich, and old*. The personality adjectives such as, *greedy, kind*. The last adjectives are descriptive in comparative form, such as, *longer*. The fourth number of language features is adverb. The adverbs using adverb of manner such as, *surprisingly, finally*. Adverb of place such as, *in front of, there*. Adverb of time such as, *one day*. And adverb of frequency such as, *soon, too*.

3. The Empty Pot

The Empty pot is a folktale from China. The language features of this short story can be see from the table below:

Table 9. The Empty Pot short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
An emperor A successor Throne Children Flowers Plants Kingdom Seed Child Result Months Contest Crown Crowd Palace Home One of the children Jhrunk Gardener Village	Needed Select Loved Decided Call Gave Said Show Win Wear Wanted Returned Carried Put Tried Announced Emerged Changed Grow Repotted	Old Best Good Young A tiny The same Confused Finest Empty Real Shame Blossoming Honest enough	Once upon a time Next Carefully Properly One week later Sprouting Carefully At the palace Again

Pot	Passed		
Soil	Cleaned		
Girl	Prepared		
Kids	Walked		
Puzzled	Hold		
The method	Bring		
Clothes	Felt		
mother	Agreed		
Father	Lined		
Parents	Brought		
Things	Checked		
Majesty	Came		
Everybody	Scowled		
	Pleased		
	Choose		
	Continued		
	Surprised		
	Boiled		
	smiled		

From the text above, researcher analyze that the greatest number of language features are verbs. We can see the character from verbs such as, *felt, agreed, said, and tried*. The second number of language features is noun. In this short story the author use proper noun such as, *Jhronk*. Common noun such as, *the emperor*. Collective noun such as, *one of the children*. The material noun such as, *seed*. The third number of language is adjectives. The adjectives consist of personality adjective such as *honest*. The other adjective is physical appearance such as, *old*. The fourth number of language features is adverbs. The author use adverb of manner such as, *carefully, properly*. Adverb of place such as, *at the palace, once upon a time*. The adverb of frequency such as, *again*.

4. Beauty and the Beast

Beauty and the Beast is one of famous folktales in the world. The language features in this short story can be seeing in the table below:

Table 10. Beauty and the Beast short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
A merchant	Became	Youngest	Once upon a time
Daughters	Worked	Most	The night
Sons	Took	Beautiful	Morning
girl	Demanded	Lost	Evening
The family	Bring	Poor	Never
Money	Asked	Hard	One day
Beauty	Regain	Expensive	Night
Brothers	Trapped	Simply	Gladly
Sisters	Came	Perfect	Suddenly
Wealth	Found	Jealous	Happily
Older sister	Wandered	Broken	
Garments	Saw		
Rose	Plucked		
Father	Appears		
The forest	Said		
The snow storm	Die		

Palace	Begged		
Food	Agreed		
Shelter	Go		
The garden	Take		
A beast	Refused		
Place	Return		
A chest	Gave		
Gold	Filled		
Home	Sent		
Treasure	Enabled		
Father's place	Make		
Best place	Giving		
A fairy	Told		
Reward	Happened		
Wife	Insisted		
The magic mirror	Went		
Condition	Saw		
Castle	Thanked		
Heart	Get		
Love	Treated		
A prince	Visited		
Happiness	Leave		
Goodness	Allowed		
	Agreed		
	Overjoyed		
	Persuaded		
	Stay		
	Dreamt		
	Dying		
	Transported		
	Found		
	Realized		
	Marry		
	Transformed		
	Joined		
	Lived		
	Founded		

From the table above, the greatest number of language features is verbs. Verbs in the text such as, *became, worked, came, die, refused, thanked, transformed*, etc. The second greatest number of language features is nouns. The types of noun in this text are proper noun such as, *Beauty, rose*. The common noun such as, *merchant, daughters, sons*. Abstract noun such as, *happiness, goodness*. And the last is material noun such as, *gold*. Adjectives are the third numbers of language features although it is only one point greater from adverbs. There are three types of adjectives in the text; they are physical appearance, superlative adjective and personality adjective. Such as, *the youngest, the most beautiful*. *The youngest* and *the most* are superlative adjective while *beautiful* is physical appearance adjective. Personality adjective such as, *jealous*. The fourth number of language features is adverbs. Adverbs in this text consist of adverb of manner such as, *suddenly*. Adverb of time such as, *every evening*. And adverb of frequency such as, *never*.

5. The Woodman and His Children

The Woodman and His Children is a famous folktale in the world. The original title is Henzel and Gretel. The language features of this short story can be seeing in the table as follows;

Table 11. The Woodman and His Children short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
A woodman	Lived	Bad	Once
A mountain	Went	Poorer	Everyday
The forest	Cut	Deep	After a while
Wood	Had	Small short	Finally
Children	Died	Lost	One day
Boy	Married	Nice	Somewhere
Henzel	Became	Sweet	Morning
Gretel	Find	Clear	Here
The mother	Buy	Hungry	In the evening
Father	Grew	Unusual	The end of the day
Woman	Suggested	Poor	Now
Wife	Abandon	Obvious	Aimlessly
Woodcutter	Objected	Delicious	Naturally
Stepmother	Kept	Fatten	Simply
Person	Talking	Long	Day after day
Customers	Made	Thin	Inside
Firewood	Overhead	Hot	There
Family	Collected	Good	Finally
Husband	Filled	Valuable	Again
Idea	Sleep	Took	
The plan	Reached	Apologized	
Child	Said	Longer	
Pebbles	Stay	Poor	
Pocket	Play	Rich	
Shirtfront	Return	happy	
Home	Walked		
A piece of bread	Dropped		
Place	Brought		
The parents	Began		
Distances	Mark		
The trail	Tried		
Destination	Disappeared		
All of the pebbles	Eaten		
Crumbs of bread	Wandered		
Ground	Belonged		
Birds	Made		
House of a witch	Attracted		
Candy	Opened		
Foods	Entered		
The roof	Grabbed		
Chocolate	Put		
The walls	Became		
Cake	Cook		
Windowpanes	Took		
Sugar	Withdraw		
Building	Grown		
A piece of roof	Feel		
One of the windowpanes	Fed		
Doorknob	Remain		
	Annoyed		

Witch	Decided		
A cage	Light		
Meals	Roast		
Brother	Pretended		
Finger	Show		
The oven	Lighted		
Crawl	Slammed		
The key	Trapped		
Witch's house	Burned		
A trunk	Unlocked		
Treasure	Release		
The rest	Searched		
	Discover		
	Found		
	Apologized		
	Happened		
	Enjoyed		

From the table above, the researcher analyze that the greatest number of language features in this short story are verbs. The characters in this story can be seeing from the verbs such as, *dropped, have, slammed, shut, and trapped*. The second number of language features is nouns. Noun which use in this short story are proper nouns such as, *Henzel, Gretel*. Common noun such as, *woodman, mountain*. Collective noun such as, *a piece of the roof, one of the windowpanes*. The material noun such as, *the doorknob, the door*. The third number of language features is adjectives. The adjective use physical appearance such as, *fat*. The personality adjective such as, *bad*. The comparative adjective such as, *longer*. The last number of language features is adverbs. The adverbs in this text are adverb of manner such as, *aimlessly*. The adverb of place such as, *here*. The adverb of time such as, *morning*.

6. The Prince and his Best Friends

The Prince and his Best Friends is about the friendship of three young mans. The language features of this short story can be seeing from the table below:

Table 12. The Prince and his Best Friends short story

Language features			
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Prince	Adored	Kind	Once upon a time
Jonathan	Walking	Young	One day
Loved	Attacked	Old	Suddenly
People	Entered	Afraid	Near
Friends	Blockaded	Suspicious	Inside
Peter Pipe	Trapped	angry	Immediately
The servant of the palace	Terrified		Quietly
Franklin Greedy	Asked		Early at dawn
A son of aristocrat	Surrender		The front
The forest	Urged		There
A group of bandits	Supported		Suddenly
Three boys	Give		Outside
House	Decided		Behind
The gate	Realised		Safely
Doors	Become		
The three boys	Ask		
A hostage	Scared		
The bandits	Wanted		
Ransom	Make		

Father	Escape		
A deal	Opened		
Franklin's behaviour	Unlocked		
The room	Entered		
A horse	Search		
The window	Supposed		
One of the bandit's horses	Sleeping		
The yard	Heard		
The capital	Running		
	Saw		
	Riding		
	Sneaked		
	Waited		
	Hiding		
	Took		
	Went		
	Going		

From the table above, the greatest number of language features are verbs, The verbs such as, *decided, realized, become, made, opened, unlocked*.

The second greatest number of language features is nouns. Nouns which used in this short story are proper noun and common noun such as, *prince, Jonathan*. From the verbs *Jonathan* is proper noun and *prince* is common noun. The collective noun such as, *the servant of the palace, the son of an aristocrat*.

The third number of language features is adverbs. In this short story, the authors used adverbs of manner such as, *immediately*. The adverb of place such as, *inside*. The adverb of time such as *Early at dawn*. The last number of language features is adjectives such as, *kind, young*. Adjectives *kind* is personality adjectives and *young* is physical appearance.

The major character characterized in the short stories.

a. Indonesian short story.

Having analyze the result, the researcher find that Timun Emas is the major character in this short story. The major character in a story is generally known as protagonist. She is protagonist because she is a hero in this story and it can be see from verbs run, spread, and threw. Such as in the sentence finally, when Timun Emas was almost caught, she threw her salt. Soon the land where Buta Ijo stood turned into ocean. Buta Ijo was drowned and died instantly (line 32). Timun Emas has dynamic character who changes from

frightened to be brave girl. It also can be see from verbs such as frightened and scared. Timun Emas was scared but because of his weapons she could kill a monster. Timun Emas also has neutral character, who describes the imaginary character that is only life in the fiction.

Malin Kundang is the major character, he is the most appear in the story. Malin Kundang is antagonist because he has bad character. It can see from verbs go away and shouted. He shouted to his mother to let her mother go away. From adjective ashamed, he ashamed to his wife because his mother is very poor. Malin Kundang has dynamic character that changes the action it can see from. It can

see from adjectives poor, good, diligent and rich. Malin has good character before, he is good and diligent but after he become rich, he changes to be a bad character. Malin Kundang is neutral character; this character is only presented to set up the story itself.

In The Crying Stone short story, a daughter is the major character but she is antagonist. It can see from adjectives lazy and arrogant. And from noun servant, she calls her mother as her servant. The character of a daughter can be see from the quotation "No, she is not my mother. She is my servant," the girl answered (line 14). A daughter has flat character that has only one certain nature character that is bad character. A daughter also static character, it is the same from beginning until the end because the conflict of the story does not influent to this character. a daughter is neutral character because this character is only presented to set up the story itself.

The major character in the short story of The Legend of Kemaro Island is Tan Bun Ann because he is the most appears in the story. He is protagonist. It can see from the nouns love and courage. Tan Bun Ann fall in love with Siti Fatimah and he has courage to propose her. From the verbs such as, permission, admired and propose. The character of Tan Bun Ann can be seen in the sentences Tan Bun Ann finally got information about Fatimah. He knew that she was single and the king only wanted to have a rich son in law. The information made Tan Bun Ann worked harder. He wants to be richer (line 15). Tan Bun Ann is flat character because he has simple character. The character of Tan Bun Ann always static that is does not change in surprising way. Tan Bun Ann is neutral

character who describes the imaginary character that is only life in the fiction.

Wa Lancar is the major character in Wa Lancar short story. He has good character, its mean that Wa Lancar is protagonist. It can see from verbs studied, help, teaching and remembered. The character of Wa Lancar can be seen from the sentence Wa Lancar wanted to help poor kids by teaching them (line 14). Wa Lancar is flat character because it is only has one nature character. There is no surprising action designed to make the reader impressed. Wa Lancar also stactic because the character remains predictable. Wa Lancar is neutral character; he describes the imaginary character that is only life in the fiction

The major character in The Legend of Rawa Pening is a little poor boy. The little boy is protagonist. It can see from adjectives little, poor, hungry and weak. Such as in the sentences Once upon a time, there was a little poor boy came into a village. He was very hungry and weak (line 1). From verbs such as, used and pick up for example in the sentence he used the "Lesung" as a boat and picked up the old woman (line 15) a little boy has flat character, he has the simple character. A little boy has dynamic character, his character changes from weak to be strong. A little boy is neutral character.

b. English Short Story.

Mangita and Larina are two major characters in Mangita and Larina's short story. There are two characters in this short story, that are good and bad characters. Mangita has good character and she is protagonist, it can see from

adjectives good and kind. For example in the sentence she was a good and beautiful girl (line 3). And you were cruel and Mangita was kind (line 41). It can see from nouns such as, loved and kindness. For example in the sentence she was a good and beautiful girl, was loved by all for her kindness. From verbs such as, help and washed. For example Mangita sprang to help her, washed the blood away from her head (line 15). Opposite with Mangita, Larina is antagonist. It can see from adjective jealous and cruel, such as This made Larina jealous (line 10) and the cruel girl said that she had done so (line 37). From verbs such as stick, laugh, spoke and pushed, for example in the sentences, she would catch a pretty butterfly, cruelly stick a pin through it (line 7). ...and would laugh to see the poor butterfly struggling in the pain (line 9). When Larita saw the old woman she spoke mockingly to her and pushed her. (line 14). And adver such as cruelly, for example in the sentence the people dislike her for her cruelly (line 9). The character of Mangita and Larina are also flat characters, the attitude and behavior of the character is totally flat. There is no surprising action. Both of them also static that is do not changed in surprisingly way. The major characters in this short story are neutral character because this character is only presented to set up the story itself.

In The Golden Star Fruit Tree short story, there are two major characters that are the older brother and the younger brother. The older brother is antagonist, he has bad character. It can see from adjective greedy in the sentences such as, the older brother was very greedy (line 2). From verbs took and gave from the sentence such as, the big brother took almost

everything. He gave his younger brother only a small piece of land (line 5). Opposite from his brother, the younger brother is protagonist and he has good character. It can see from adjective kind such as ...and the younger brother was very kind (line 3). From verb invited such as, on the commemoration of his father's death, he invited his older to come to his house (line 22). Both of them have flat character, it means that they are the simple character that only has nature character. Their characters also static, their characters remains predictable. The major characters have neutral characters because this character is only presented to set up the story itself.

In The Empty Pot short story, Jhrunk is major character. He is protagonist because he has good character. It can see from adjectives good, best and honest such as in the sentence He was a good gardener, even people said that he was the best young gardener in his village (line 10) and sentence "you are the only child honest enough to return with an empty pot" (line 48). From verbs tried and planted such as, ". I tried the best. I planted your seed with the best soil..." (Line 44), it means that Jhrunk is dilligent child. Jhrunk also flat character, he has simple character, there is no surprising action. The character of Jhrunk is static because his character is the same at the end of the story as the beginning. Jhrunk is neutral character who describes the imaginary character that is only life in the fiction

Beauty is the major character in Beauty and the Beast short story. Beauty is protagonist, she has good character. It can see from verbs insisted and went such as, Beauty insisted on taking her father's place,

and so she went to the Beast palace (line 15). Beauty has dynamic character, who demonstrated a new realization about her self. Beast asks Beauty to be his wife but Beauty refused him. At the end, Beauty realized that she was in love with the Beast and want to marry him. Beauty is neutral character who describes the imaginary character that is only life in the fiction

In the short story of The Woodman and His Children, there are two major characters that are Henzel and Gretel. Henzel and Gretel has good characters and they are protagonists. Henzel and Gretel are the heroes, it can see from verbs slammed, shut, and trapped such as, Gretel Slummed shut the oven door and trapped the witch inside (line 45). Henzel and Gretel are dynamic characters, their characters change to be brave characters.

Discussion

The

Major Characters in Indonesian Short Sories

Having analyzed the Indonesian short stories, the researcher found that the major character in Indonesian short stories has two characters, protagonist and antagonist characters. Although they are from different regions, some of them have the same characters, such as Malin Kundang and The Crying Stone. Both of them have bad attitudes, they are ungodly children. Different from Malin Kundang and The Crying Stone, Timun Emas, Wa Lancar and The Legend of Rawa Pening have good attitudes; they are heroes and want to help another people. The Kemaro Island is about a couple falling in love but they are never being in love because of

Henzel and Gretel has neutral characters, they describes the imaginary character who is only life in the fiction

The major character in The Prince and his Best Friends short story are Jonathan and Peter Piper. They are protagonist characters and have good characters. It can see from adjective kind and afraid such as ...there lived a kind young prince named Jonathan (line 1) and ...but Peter was not afraid (line 8). Jonathan and Peter Piper have Dynamic character, which changes in the course of the action. They also has neutral character who describes the imaginary character who is only life in the fiction

death. From the six short stories, four of them, Malin Kundang, The Crying Stone, The Legend of Kemaro Island and The Legend of Rawa Pening have the real evidence.

The Major Characters in English Short Sories

From six English short stories four of them have two major characters in one short story, they are protagonist and antagonist. The short stories such as, Mangita and Larina, The Golden Star Fruit Tree, The Woodman and His Children and The Prince and His Best Friends. The major characters of each short story have bad and good attitudes. Two of short stories have one major character in one short story, that

are Beauty and the Beast and The Empty Pot.

From the twelve short stories, the researcher has analyzed that there is no ungodly characters in English short story such as Malin Kundang and The Crying Stone. But there are the same character between Timun Emas, The Empty Pot and The Woodman and His Children; they are about honest, brave and hero children. They are about kind children.

The Major Characters characterized short stories

From the explanation in the result, researcher analyze that in Indonesian short stories Timun Emas has protagonist, dynamic and neutral characters. Malin Kundang has antagonist, dynamic and neutral characters. The Crying stone has antagonist, flat, static and neutral characters. The Legend of Kemaro Island has protagonist, flat and neutral characters. Wa Lancar has protagonist, flat and neutral characters. And the Legend of Rawa Pening has protagonist, flat, dynamic and neutral characters.

There are four short stories which have almost same characters that are Timun Emas, The Legend of Kemaro Island, Wa Lancar, and The Legend of Rawa Pening. The major characters of each short story are protagonist and neutral characters. But each of them has different in flat, static and dynamic characters. Timun Emas has dynamic character same with The Legend of Rawa Pening. The Legend of Kemaro Island, Wa Lancar and The Legend of Rawa Pening have flat characters

In English short stories, Mangita and Larina short story has the same characters with The Golden Star Fruit Tree and The Empty Pot. Both of them have two major characters, they are protagonist and antagonist, flat, static, and neutral characters. But The Empty Pot only has one major character. The Beauty and the Beast short story have same characters with The Woodman and His Children and The Prince and his Best Fiends. The major characters of that stories has protagonist, dynamic and neutral characters.

Explaining the result with theory

In this paper attempts have been made to language features analyze in selected short stories. In order to carry out the language features, twelve different short stories (Timun Emas, Malin Kundang, The Legend of Kemaro Island, The Legend of Rawa Pening, The Crying Stone, Wa Lancar, Mangita and Larina, The Golden Star Fruit Tree, Beauty and the Beast and The Woodman and the Children (Hanzel and Gretel), The Prince and his Best Friends) a checklist of language features categories suggested by Leech and Short (2007) has been applied as a theoretical framework.

In the analysis of Indonesian short stories among the checklists, lexical categories have been employed. And it was noticed that the authors use of verbs takes the largest share of the major word classes. These verbs play a very great role in describing the characters, the setting and the surroundings well. Through the use of adjectives (that contributes the 3rd largest number from the major word classes), the author is able to describe the physical and psychological features of the characters and the setting. Nouns, the second largest

group of the major word classes, have played an important role in the story. This role in making meaning accessible to the reader is achieved through describing actions and to a certain extent by playing stative role in the story. The fourth number is adverbs.

In the analysis of English short stories among the checklists, lexical categories have been employed. Same with the Indonesian short stories, There are six English short stories use of verbs takes the

largest share of the major word classes and nouns are the second largest group of the major word classes. The second number is verbs. All of English short stories, adjectives that contributes the 3rd largest number from the major word classes, the author is able to describe the physical and psychological features of the characters. The fourth number is adverbs. From the explanation above, the researcher needs to compare the language features by using the table as follows:

Table 13. The number of language features in Indonesian and English short stories.

Indonesian Short Stories	Language Features				English short stories	Language Features			
	N	V	Adj	Adv		N	V	Adj	Adv
Timun Emas	37	46	17	9	Mangita and Larina	63	75	26	19
Malin Kundang	33	44	18	9	The Golden Star Fruit Tree	30	37	16	14
The Legend of Kemaro Island	39	42	17	16	The Empty Pot	32	38	14	9
The Crying Stone	22	31	15	17	Beauty and the Beast	39	53	11	10
Wa Lancar	36	41	18	15	The Woodman and His children	62	67	25	19
The Legend of Rawa Pening	28	33	12	6	The Prince and his Best Friend	29	36	6	14
Total	195	237	97	72	Total	255	306	98	85

From the table above, the researcher analyze that from all of the stories, the authors of Indonesian and English short story use verbs as the greatest number of language features, the second numbers are nouns, the third numbers are adjectives and the fourth numbers are adverbs. The number of English short stories is greater than the Indonesian short stories. In The Crying Stone and The Prince and his Best Friends short stories, the numbers of adverbs are larger than adjectives.

The Comparing and Constrasting Result with Other Study

From the previous studies in chapter I, This study gets the same result from Alemu (2015) about Stylistic Analysis of Selected Short Stories by O Henry. Alemu analized four short stories of O Henry (After Twenty Years, A Harlem Tragedy, The Last Leaf, and A Furnished Room). He use the same theory from Short and Leech (2007). The result of Alemu's paper is in one the short story, After Twenty Years, the author's use of nouns takes the largest share of the major word classes. Verbs are the second dominant group of the major word classes. Adjectives contribute the 3rd largest number from the major word classes. And the least

represented in the major word classes are adverbs.

The Implication of this research for study

The implications of this research for study are firstly, for the teacher, short story is one of materials that used to be taught in Junior High School level especially for ninth grade. According to Permendikbud number 24 (2016) in syllabus about core competence (1,2,3,4) and basic competence (3.7 and 4.7) for the ninth grade of Junior High School. The unit focus on narrative text. The grammar lessons are the use of simple past tense, adverbs of time in simple

past tense, singular and plural nouns. The learning material sections contain text title, the social function of the text, language features, vocabulary and the generic structure of the genre. The core competencies and basic competencies of ninth grade at Junior High School are presented as follows:

Table 14. The core competencies and basic competencies of Grade IX of Junior High School.

CORE COMPETENCIES	BASIC COMPETENCIES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect and appreciate the teachings of their religion 2. Respect and appreciate the honest behaviour, discipline, responsible, caring (tolerance, mutual cooperation), polite, confident in teaching effectively with the social and natural environment in a range of social and existence. 3. Understanding knowledge (factual, concept science, technology, arts, conceptual and procedural) based on his curiosity about science, technology, arts, culture and events related phenomena. 4. Try, process, and present in the realm of concrete (using parse, compose, modify, and create) and realm of the abstract (writing, reading, counting, drawing, and fabricated) accordingly to the learned in school and other sources in the same viewpoint/ theory. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.7. To compare the social function, generic structure, and language features of spoken and written narrative text by asking and giving information about short and simple fairy tales based on the context. 4.7. To get contextual meaning about the social function, generic structure and language features of spoken and written short story and simple fairy tales.

CONCLUSION

Having analysed this study about Language Features Used to Describe Major Characters in Short Stories, The language features can be used in teaching narrative texts for children. It could be read in following discussion:

1. The result of language features in Indonesian short stories are the authors use verbs as the largest share of the major word classes. The verbs play a role in describing the characters of major character; the second dominant group of the major word classes are nouns and the third number from the major word classes are adjectives. And the least represented in the major word classes are adverbs. From the six Indonesian short story, there is one short story that

has adverb is greater than adjective. It is The Crying Stone short story.

2. In English short stories, the result of language features that used to describe major character has the same result with Indonesian short stories. The authors use verbs as the greatest number of the major word classes, the second

number is nouns and the third number is adjectives. The last number of the major word classes is adverb, but one of the six English short story, The Prince and His Best Friend short story use adverb as the third number of major word classes and adverb is the last number of major word classes.

3. The dominant characters of major character in Indonesian short stories are protagonist and antagonist, From six of Indonesian short stories, there are two short stories where the major characters are antagonist, they are Malin Kundang and The Crying Stone and four short stories where the major characters are protagonist, they are Timun Emas, The Legend of Kemaro Island, Wa Lancar, and The Legend of Rawa Pening.. In English short stories, there are four short stories which have two major characters, protagonist and antagonist characters, they are Mangita and Larina, The Golden Star Fruit Tree, The Woodman and

His Children, and The Prince and his Friends. . And two short stories only have one character of major character, they are The Empty Pot and Beauty and the Beast, both of these short stories is protagonist. From the twelve short stories, there are no English short stories which have the same characters with Malin Kundang and The Crying stone.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher would like to give suggestions related to this research, which hopefully will be helpful for English teacher, students, institution, and further researcher.

1. For English teacher, the using of language features to identifying major characters in short stories will help the teacher in teaching narrative text especially for folktales and legends
2. For the students, they expected to be interest with the lesson and easy to identify the major character in short stories, and they can easily to understand the characters of the major characters. the children expected to more interesting to read short stories especially short stories and folktales from Indonesia and another country,
3. Based on the limitation in this study, the result of this research can be used as reference for further researcher who wants to analyse language features and characters of major character in short stories and other literary works.

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